Preserved

P 16

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Police 295-15 (1-12)
180-16 (1-4)

1919.

(Police)

File No. 99-19.

Serial Nos. 1 to 3.

Later references.

Preserve
15/11/42

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Three

Part B for March 1920.

SUBJECT.

Control and Reformation of Criminal Tribes in India

8(3) To The F. A. Resident in Nagpur.
No. Pol. 605 of 2.12.19.

States that the Durbar regret to express their inability at present to depute a representative to attend the Conference to consider concerted action with regard to Criminal Tribes.

WD 2283—GPB—20,000—14-6-20

G. R. S. III—1] 1916-20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Pol)

NOTES.

File No. 99-19

FILE HEADING.

Control and Reformation of Criminal Tribes in India

From

The H. R. Resident—

No. 1086 Dated 17.11.19 Received 20.11.19

Diary No. 805 | Enclos: 1 Spare Copies. — | Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

A. In Tribes reference to this office letter no Pol. 128 of 27th June 1917 on the question and enquires whether the Durbar desire to depute a representative to attend the All India Conference proposed to be held next month probably on 1st to consider Concerted action with regard to Criminal Tribes

NOTES AND ORDERS.

B. When The Residency addressed the Durbar in 1916 in the matter, The P. S. Officio was Consulted unofficially and he represented the Durbar at the Conference held at Calicammand on the 26th June 1916

In view of the expected visit to the State of H. E the

NOTES—First Sheet.

Serial No.

Viceroy, the date ie 9th Dec 1913, may not be convenient for the I.G.P. Police to attend if he is to represent the Darbar at the Conference

6. a) The date of the Conference (was on the last occasion fixed after consulting the convenience of the I.G.P. Police for the time

3) It is a point for orders whether the I.G.P. Police may not be Consulted & Known also.

Put up for orders

D.C. b) Copy to the I.G.P. is also put up for approval or
21/11 Other orders as per directions of the Asst Secy
Asst
21/11

5) Draft for orders with a Secret letter to the I.G.P. for issue

D. Sec.
21/11

Chief Clerk
III Member

1884
25/11/13

C.S.
21/11
D. Sec.
24/11

1) This Conference is proposed to be held at Delhi during December 1913 — about the 9th Dec.: As the I.G.P. will be busy then in connection with the Viceregal visit it will not be possible for him to attend the Conference. We

~~[illegible] to depute some officer to represent him & to attend~~

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(R. S. 12)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

805

File No. 99 of 1919

Serial No.

~~His Conference~~ may therefore Enquire if his Conference can be held ~~Some~~ Early after this 18th Dec or some time in Jan' ~~adjournment~~ at which case the DSP may be deputed to attend it. In case the first 2 dates are not prepared to postpone it, we can then depute one of the Supdts for this purpose, though it will not be quite easy to spare even these officers during the period of the Viceroy's stay in Mysore. If a Superintendent is to be deputed, I would suggest one of the undermentioned officers -

1 Mr Abdul Kadir (Supt N.G., CID)
2 " C. Nachia DSP. Mysore (if he is available)
3 " R. Shama Rau (Revenue Room.)

Dewan

26/11/19

Dewan 26/11

1) We cannot furnish Deputy Supdt. of Police - they are needed to make arrangements for Conference. As DSP. is not available, we may depute an inspector & send a note of arrangements for the Conference.

26.11.19

2) Agreed. Let telegraphic intimation be given to Deputy Supdt of Police

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on NOV 26 1919
Reg. No. 3670.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

S.V.B—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

8059

MR File No. 99 of 1919.

Serial No.	
	9) Subd Ltr to Draft accordingly D. Dr. 28/11
1951 29/11	III Member
	10) Issue D. III 1/12
3	To The G. A. Resident No Pol 605 dt 2.12.1919 States that the Durbar regret to express their inability at present to depute a representative to attend the conference.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

805
5(79

G. R S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 1 of 191

Serial No. 2

From the F. A. Resident
No. 9374 d/ 26th Nov. 1919
Forwards for information
copy of circular letter No 1391
d/ 13th Nov. 1919 from the Govt
of India re. amending the
Criminal Tribes Act, 1911
Subd for favour of perusal.
In this office letter No. Pol. 605
d/ 2nd Dec. 1919, the Resi-
dency has been intimated that
the Durbar could not de-
pute a representative to attend
the Conference to be held
at Delhi on the 9th Dec 1919
in this connection.

2/12 The Criminal Tribes
Act 1911 is to be found
on pp 118-126 of Volume VII
of the Unrepealed General
Acts put up herewith.

Asst 6/12

13) Subd for perusal
D. M.
6/12

III Member

Seen. A[illegible] the Circular
letter > the Govt of India may be sent to the Hon'ble
for [illegible]

2062/6.12.19

13 Dec 1920

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R[illegible]/12 B 13 [illegible]

[illegible]

VERY URGENT. Pol 662

Encl:- One.

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—9-1919.—2,000

No. 9086

805

Pol 99-19

FROM

MAJOR C. T. C. PLOWDEN, I. A.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 19th November 1919..

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter No.Pol.1289, dated the 27th June 1917, on the question of the control and reformation of criminal tribes in India.

2. I am now to forward a copy of a memorandum relating to a proposal to hold an All India Conference to consider concerted action with regard to criminal tribes, and, at the instance of the Government of India, to request that, if there be no objection, the matter may be taken into very early consideration by the Durbar. The Government of India regard the matter as one of very great importance in which it will be very difficult to make effective progress without the co-operation of the Indian States, and I am to enquire whether the Durbar desire to depute a representative to attend the Conference which it is proposed to hold next month.

3.

3. I am to request the favour of a very early reply.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant Resident.

S.V.

PROPOSAL FOR AN ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER CONCERTED ACTION WITH REGARD TO CRIMINAL TRIBES.

In August 1916, Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army sent to Sir Reginald Craddock (then Home Member) a memorandum containing certain suggestions regarding the handling of the Criminal Tribes problem.

The main point emphasized therein was that, although the Criminal Tribes Act, which gives Local Governments power to "notify" tribes and gangs, and to register and control the movement of their members, furnished an excellent weapon for Local Governments in British India and an excellent model for analogous action in Indian States, the problem could not be effectively dealt with unless vigorous and simultaneous action were taken all over India. When energetic action is confined to certain areas, the tribes concerned will move to other parts where they can enjoy comparative immunity to continue their operations. Even where the tribes remain in an area where they are supposed to be under supervision, they often contrive to continue their harmful activities either by colluding with subordinate members of the local police force, or by obtaining a good character locally and confining their depredations to places at some distance from their homes, or, in some cases, owing to a lack of continuity of policy in dealing with them or from the lack of experienced officers with leisure to shape and control the necessary measures.

2. Commissioner Booth-Tucker made two important suggestions to remedy this state of affairs: (1) that the Act, or its main principles, should be rigorously and uniformly applied throughout India, (2) that the act should be amended to empower the transfer of criminal tribes from one part of India to another. Instead of being left in places where they were in danger of starving unless they lived by crime, they should be removed to places where their labour was required (*e.g.*, mill centres, tea gardens, etc.) and where their past would be overlooked and every opportunity afforded them for settling down as honest and respectable citizens.

3. The advisability of holding an All-India Conference was considered, but it was decided that the opinions of Local Governments should first be obtained. Accordingly, in 1917 a circular letter was addressed by the Home Department to all Local Governments. It was contemplated from the first that the matter should eventually be placed before the Princes' Conference, but it was thought to be advisable to await the views of Local Governments before this was done, and action was accordingly confined to forwarding to Political officers a copy of the Home Department's circular letter and inviting an expression of their views.

4. The replies from Political Officers, especially the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, indicate that there is plenty of scope for further co-operation between the various States and neighbouring British territory and for more effective control over criminal tribes in large areas of State territory. It is pointed out that if more energetic measures are enforced in British India, and the larger and more advanced States, the smaller and more backward States will eventually be forced in self-defence to take effective combined action against the number of undesirables who will seek refuge in their territories. Meanwhile, it is thought that much good can be effected by local conferences between State and British police officers at which concerted measures could be devised to deal with limited areas.

5. The Home Department consider that the time has now arrived for calling a conference to consider the necessity for amending the Act, to compare the various methods of working it and to co-ordinate principles for the future—in short to formulate an all-India policy which, without hampering the discretion of local authorities in dealing with local conditions, will ensure reasonable consistency in the application of general principles.

6. The following are the main points suggested for consideration:—

(1) Suggested amendments to the Act, in the light of eight years' experience of its working.

(2) The extent to which uniform enforcement of its main principles can be realized in every province.

(3) The desirability of enlisting the co-operation of Indian States in the interests of vigorous and uniform action throughout India.

(4) General principles to be observed in regard to the following questions, concerning which wide differences of opinion now exist:—

(*a*) Government management *versus* private management of settlements;

(*b*) the extent of Government control and supervision to be exercised over privately managed settlements;

(*c*) the self-supporting industrial or agricultural settlement *versus* the settlement which merely supplies labour to the local labour market;

(*d*) the policy of breaking up the tribes and hastening on their absorption in the mass of the population *versus* the policy of maintaining their integrity as cohesive units, and enlisting tribal settlement in the work of reformation;

(*e*) relations between the settlements and the local police authorities—with which is also concerned the question of entrusting the supervision of the working of the Act to a special officer and the extent to which criminals in a settlement can be protected from prosecution for past misdeeds ;

(*f*) compulsory settlement *versus* supervision ;

(*g*) movement of tribes from one province to another ; and

(*h*) the question of adequate means of dealing with children of criminal tribes and their education.

7. It is proposed to hold the Conference in Delhi early in December, probably on the 9th, and the Government of India would welcome representatives from any States who may desire to participate in the discussion and in the campaign which it is intended to inaugurate.

SGPI Delhi—770F&PD—7-11-19—100.

Police 99—19—9

Rol 683

Et 8057
Pol 99-19-1

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, 26th Nov. 1919

8479

Ch Secretary

No. 9374/Sec. 8.

Copy to Diwan

A copy of the marginally* noted letter, with enclosure, is forwarded with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Govt of Mysore for information with reference to letter from his Office No. 9086, dated the 19th November 1919.

Circular Letter *No. 1391, dated the 13th November 1919 from the Government of India in the Home Department

Pol 11

Pol 26-11-9

For First Assistant Resident.

SECTION Pol Quick 35 of 99-19

29 NOV 1919

* Case

25/11/19

P. 178. (a).—R. P. B.—8-1919.—2,000.

No. 1391.

FROM

H. D. CRAIK, ESQ.,

Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
HOME (JUDICIAL) DEPARTMENT.
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES.
THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM.
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF DELHI.

Delhi, the 13th November 1919.

Home Department.
Police.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter
1538, dated the 27th July 1917
5063, dated the 8th August 1917
2130-P. D., dated the 16th July 1917
1869, dated the 23rd October 917
1853-S., dated the 4th July 1917
1018-T.-4-L.-4, dated the 30th May 1917
no. 4759-P., dated the 16th July 1917, relating to a proposal to call a conference
41-C. Iv., dated the 10th July 1917
95-T., dated the 20th July 1917
1316-N., dated the 10th July 1917
2082, dated the 11th June 1917
6171-Home, dated the 6th July 1917
of the Local Governments and Indian States in India to consider the question of the application of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, with a view to the reformation of criminal tribes in the whole of India.

2. The proposal to hold a conference, which was made in the Home Department letter no. 98, dated the 2nd April 1917, did not meet with much support in the replies of the Local Governments, and the matter was therefore postponed for the time being. The Government of India are now however of opinion that it is time that a conference was called to consider the necessity for amending the Act, to compare the various methods of working it in different Provinces and

to co-ordinate the principles on which it should be worked, so far as possible. It appears to the Government of India that there is need of an all-India policy which, without hampering the Local Governments in applying the Act to local conditions, will ensure reasonable consistency in the application of its general principles.

3. The following are the main points with which the Government of India consider that the conference should deal :—

(1) The amendment of the Act by the light of 8 years' experience of its working. The various suggestions for the amendment of the Act which have been received are summarised in the appendix to this letter.

(2) The extent to which uniform enforcement of its main principles can be realized in every Province.

(3) The desirability of enlisting the co-operation of Indian States in the interests of vigorous and uniform action throughout India.

(4) General principles to be observed in regard to the following questions, concerning which wide differences of opinion now exist :—

(*a*) Government management *versus* private management of settlements ;

(*b*) the extent of Government control and supervision to be exercised over privately managed settlements ;

(*c*) the self-supporting industrial or agricultural settlement *versus* the settlement which merely supplies labour to the local labour market ;

(*d*) the policy of breaking up the tribes and hastening on their absorption in the mass of the population *versus* the policy of maintaining their integrity as cohesive units, and enlisting tribal settlement in the work of reformation ;

(*e*) relations between the settlements and the local police authorities—with which are also concerned the question of entrusting the supervision of the working of the Act to a special officer and the extent to which tribesmen in a settlement can be protected from prosecution for past misdeeds ;

(*f*) compulsory settlement *versus* supervision ;

(*g*) movement of tribes from one Province to another ; and

(*h*) the question of adequate means of dealing with children of criminal tribes and their education.

It will be convenient if the Local Government in replying to this letter will suggest any other matters which it is considered desirable that the conference should discuss.

4. The Government of India propose that the conference should be held at Delhi early in December. The 9th December is suggested as a suitable date. The conference will be presided over by the Hon'ble Home Member, and the Director of Central Intelligence will also attend. I am to request that the Government of India may be informed whether the Madras overnment / etc. / you propose to depute a representative to attend the conference.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1392.

A copy, with a copy of the Appendix, is forwarded to the Foreign and Political Department for information and necessary action.

By order,

A. MACLEOD,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SGPI, Delhi—909 HD—14-11-19—362.

APPENDIX.

Section 2.—The Government of Bengal have pointed out that the Act provides no machinery for the registration of criminal tribes residing in a Presidency town. It has accordingly been suggested that the term "District Magistrate" should be defined in the Act so as to mean and include in the case of Presidency towns, the "Commissioner of Police." This amendment would apparently involve consequential amendments in sections 6 and 7 of the Act.

Section 4.—The question has been raised whether a District Magistrate directed by the local Government to register the members of a tribe, can call upon another District Magistrate to register any members of the tribe who may be residing temporarily in the latter's jurisdiction. It has been suggested that this section should be amended so as to provide that any members of a criminal tribe, as defined in a notification under section 3, who may be subsequently born, or may otherwise come into the district, shall be liable to registration; and to make it clear that persons who are ordinarily resident in the district, but who happen to be absent on the date on which the register is made, are liable to registration under the original order under section 4.

Section 5.—The question has been raised whether this section provides for the registration of persons exempted by the District Magistrate without a fresh order from Government under section 4. The Government of the United Provinces has accordingly proposed to add at the end of the section "but may at any time cancel an exemption granted under this proviso."

The Government of the United Provinces has also proposed to substitute for the words "a notice" in the second line "such notices as he from time to time deems necessary." This amendment is a corollary to the amendment proposed in section 4.

Section 6.—The Government of the United Provinces has pointed out that the provisions of section 15 apply only to persons restricted under section 12. It is doubtful whether the register, or the relevant parts thereof, can be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the District to which members of a criminal tribe not so restricted have transferred their residence; and whether, in consequence, the District Magistrate of the new District could exercise powers under sections 7, 8 and 9 in respect of those persons. It has accordingly been suggested that the provisions of section 15 should be added to section 6, the section being so altered as to provide that if some only of the members of the tribes transfer their residence or are compulsorily settled in another area, the relevant parts of the register may be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the new District.

Sections 6 and 7.—Consequential amendments in these sections would apparently be required if the amendment proposed in section 2 were adopted.

Section 8.—The question has been raised whether a District Magistrate can erase a name from the register *suo motu*. It has been suggested that it should be made clear that the District Magistrate has this power.

Section 10.—This section has given rise to several doubts:—

(*a*) The question has been raised whether the obligation to report at fixed intervals includes the obligation to report at a fixed place. If it does, the intervals could be made so short as to render an order under this section equivalent to an order of restriction under section 12. On the other hand, if it does not, it might be impossible to verify a man's statement that while away from his ordinary place of residence, he had reported himself at the prescribed intervals.

(*b*) It has been noticed that there is no definition in the Act of the term "place of residence." The remedy proposed is to substitute for the present section 10 (*b*) "notify his place of residence and previously notify any change of residence"; and to add the following explanation:—"for the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to have his place of residence at the place where he passes the hours between sunset and sunrise."

(*c*) The Government of the United Provinces has proposed to add a new paragraph requiring persons who have been directed to comply with one or both of the provisions of this section, and leave the jurisdiction of the local Government which issued the order, to report themselves within 12 hours of arrival at a police station within the limits of the Province or State they are visiting, to ascertain the rules in force in that Province or State in respect of persons liable to the provisions of section 10 and to comply with those rules while they remain within the limits of that Province or State.

Sections 11, 12 and 13.—The Government of the United Provinces proposes to insert after the words "criminal tribe," wherever they occur, "or any members thereof" and to vary the other wording of those sections to correspond. The proposed amendment seems necessary because although "tribe, gang or class" is defined in the Act to include any part or members of a tribe, gang or class, "criminal tribe" is not similarly defined.

Section 12.—(*a*) It has been pointed out that in practice the procedure of sections 12 and 16 is generally identical, as the local Government does not as a rule propose to restrict the movements of a criminal tribe until it has a settlement ready under section 16 in a fixed place. It has been suggested, therefore, that section 16 should be amalgamated with section 12.

(*b*) The Government of the United Provinces proposes that, as it may be impracticable to restrict all the members of a criminal tribe at one time, for "a notification" in line 10 should be substituted "such notifications as it may deem necessary"; and for "a notification" in the last line "such notifications."

(*c*) Doubt has been expressed whether the section gives power to place a criminal tribe in the area to which it has been restricted. The Government of the United Provinces accordingly proposes to delete the full-stop at the end of this section, and to add "and it may direct that any member of such criminal tribe shall be arrested and conveyed to the area or place of residence named, or may direct such other measures to be taken as may be necessary to give effect to any such notifications."

(*d*) As the provisions of section 14 are considered insufficient for the purpose of controlling the movement of a tribe which is restricted to a large area, the Government of the United Provinces proposes to add as a further clause to section 12 "Members of any tribe who have been restricted to an area under this section may also be required to comply with the provisions of section 10 of this Act."

(*e*) The Government of Bombay have advocated legislation empowering the Governor-General in Council to authorize a local Government under section 12 of the Act to restrict the movement of, or to settle in the place specified, any tribe, gang, or class or any part or member thereof, which is declared to be a criminal tribe by any Indian Prince or State. This proposal is connected with the proposal to authorize transfers of criminal tribes between Provinces or between Provinces and Indian States. This object might perhaps be better secured by an amendment of section 19.

Section 13.—(*a*) The Government of the United Provinces considers that section 13 is inconsistent with clause 2 (*iii*) and (*iv*) of section 11 and clause (*b*) of section 12, and that either those clauses should be omitted or section 13 should be so amended as to provide that the Governor-General in Council may authorize a local Government to issue an amending notification.

(*b*) The Government of the Punjab proposes to amend this section so as to enable a local Government to restrict the movement of a tribe to an area within the territories of another local Government or of an Indian State, subject to the consent of the local Government or the Darbar concerned.

Section 15.—If the amendment proposed under section 6 were adopted, this section might then be cancelled.

Section 16.—It has been proposed that this section might be amalgamated with section 12.

Section 17.—(*a*) The question has been raised whether it would not be advisable to have power to remove children from their parents before a notification under section 12 is issued, as this would form an excellent persuasive method of getting the parents themselves into settlements.

(*b*) The Government of the United Provinces points out that, as the section stands, the children of members of a criminal tribe could apparently only be placed in schools established under this section if the whole tribe had been restricted under section 12. That Government suggests therefore that it should be made clear that the children of members of a criminal tribe of which a section only has been restricted under section 12 may be sent to these schools. The further question is raised whether this power should extend to the children of any members of such a tribe, or only to the children of such members as had been restricted.

Section 18.—(*a*) The Government of Madras propose an amendment of this section to enable the local Government to authorize officers subordinate to it to exercise the powers described therein. This proposal was circulated to other local Governments, and has met with general acceptance.

(*b*) The Government of Bombay would omit the word "like" occurring before "settlement" in clause (*b*) in order to enable the local Government to establish penal settlements to which refractory members of criminal tribes could be transferred.

Section 19.—The Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab suggest the amendment of this section to enable the Governor-General in Council to transfer criminal tribes or members thereof to a settlement in any Indian State in which any law similar to Act III of 1911 is in force. See also the proposals mentioned in item (*e*) under section 12.

Section 20.—(*a*) The Government of Madras propose an amendment of this section to correspond with the proposed amendment of section 18.

(*b*) The Government of the United Provinces proposes an amendment to correspond with the amendment of section 10.

Section 22.—It has been pointed out that it is not clear what the powers of the police are in regard to breaches of rules punishable under this section, and in particular whether they can arrest without warrant.

Sections 23 and 24.—The same question has been raised in regard to these two sections. As regards section 23, the Government of the United Provinces thinks it should be made clear that a person who has been convicted of one of the offences specified in the schedule prior to proclamation as a member of a criminal tribe is liable to enhanced punishment provided in the section when convicted for the first time after proclamation. At least three High Courts have placed this interpretation on the existing section, but it is proposed to make the position clear so that subordinate courts may not fall into error.

Section 25.—The Government of Madras propose an amendment of this section so as to provide for the easy rendition of fugitive criminal tribesmen from Indian States. This proposal has already been referred to other local Governments, who have concurred in the proposed amendment The Government of the United Provinces would add a further clause providing for the rendition of fugitives accused of having done in an Indian State an act which if done in British India would have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of section 22 of the Act.

SGPI Delhi—909 HD—14-11-19—362.

1/12

16

Pol 605
dated 2nd Dec 1915
Pol 99-19-3

Mr. F. A. Resident

Sir,

With reference to your
letter No. 9086 S/19 14th Nov. 19
enclosing a copy of the
memorandum relating
to the proposal to hold an
All India Conference
next month, I am directed
to state that the Government
regret to express their inability
at present to depute a
representative to attend
the Conference. They would,
however, be glad to take
all necessary action for
the more effectual

for discussing the
question of the control
to reformation of criminal
tribes in India

17

control of criminal tribes

I am to state that Mr Durbar would be much obliged

if we copy of the proceedings

of the proposed Conference

is kept ready arranged

by the end for their information.

Thanks

Yours sincerely

D. M.
28/11